

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX. No. 276

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE WOMAN IN RED.
HIPPODROME, Fourteenth street—SCOTTISH AND
GROSVENOR PLAYS—THE MAGIC STAFF, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 505 Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, DANCING, &c.—
YOUNG AFRICA ON THE TRAPPEL.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway—LONG-
ING, DANCING, BULLFIGHT, &c.—PLEASANT NIGHTINGALE.YAMBUCK'S MUSKIE, 60 Broadway—MOVING WAX
PICTURES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, JEFF. DAVIS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, October 3, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily
Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times.....	368,150
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	169,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	151,079
Express.....	90,548

New York Herald.....\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....\$71,249

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed
in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir-
culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers,
merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the
country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large
portion of the active and energetic people of the United
States.

THE NEWS.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

In the Wirz court martial yesterday several witnesses
for the defence were examined, but no very important
testimony was elicited. Vincent Harbo testified to having
been whipped and placed in the chain gang for attempt-
ing to escape from the prison pen, but said that his pun-
ishment was not inflicted by Wirz's orders, though by
whom he could not tell. Other persons testified to the
violence and profanity of the accused, but had never
seen him beat the prisoners. A War Department officer
relating General Bragg, one of the members of the
court, from further service on the commission was read
during the day's proceedings by Judge Advocate Chip-
man, and led to a sharp colloquy between the court and
Mr. Baker, one of Wirz's counsel. The latter gentleman
requested to know the reason for General Bragg's being
relieved, when the court very curtly replied: "You
cannot ascertain. It is none of your business. Go on
with your examination."

EUROPE.

The Quebec steamer *Belgian* touched at Father Point
yesterday, with European arrivals two days later than
those published in yesterday's *Herald*.
Penniman was still the all-absorbing topic. The dis-
covery that the organization extended even to the ranks
of the British army had caused consternation at Cork
and brought about a run on one of the banks. The *Lon-
don Post*, a ministerial organ, repeats the assertion that
Mr. Seward has given information of Fenian movements
to the British government, and thanks him with an ex-
cess of gratitude for his honorable and amiable conduct.
In connection with this subject it is stated that the
man Murphy, who was arrested in the *Irish People's*
office, and subsequently released, is in the employ of the
Washington War Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The total amount of our national indebtedness at present,
as appears from the Treasury Department books, is
\$2,741,247,725, on which the entire interest in coin and
currency is \$157,329,216. During the past month the
public debt has been reduced \$12,742,000, the interest
over \$600,000 and the legal tender currency in circulation
\$4,012,000.

The Treasury Department receipts from internal revenue
for the quarter ending on the 30th ult. are stated at
\$21,700,425. The receipts of yesterday alone were
nearly three millions of dollars.

Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch has issued a cir-
cular charging notice to holders of certificates of indebted-
ness which mature before the first day of January next,
of compound interest notes, and of one and two-year
Treasury notes, of the readiness of the Department to
give in exchange for them, to the extent of fifty millions
of dollars, six per cent five-year bonds at three per
cent compound.

General Terry, commanding in Virginia, after a confer-
ence with the civil authorities, has issued an order de-
signating nine members of each branch of the Rich-
mond City Council elected in July last, but who at the
time were not permitted by the military authorities to
assume the functions of office, who are to be allowed to
qualify and organize for the purpose of appointing offi-
cers to conduct the Congressional election, which is to
take place on the 12th inst.

It has been heretofore announced by the telegraph
that the Alabama Convention, which adjourned on Sat-
urday, voted to submit to the people for ratification
or rejection the amendments made by it to the State
constitution. Another dispatch, however, from Mont-
gomery states that the Convention refused to make this
submission.

A New Orleans dispatch says Provisional Governor
Marvin, of Florida, had issued his proclamation ordering
an election for members to a State Convention to be held
on the 24 inst.

The Reconstruction Convention of North Carolina met
in Raleigh yesterday and organized. We give a list of
the delegates in another column. No details of the pro-
ceedings have reached us.

The election in Connecticut yesterday resulted in the
defeat of the negro suffrage constitutional amendment
by from three to five thousand majority.

A delegation of the democratic party of New Orleans is
now on the way to Washington on a mission which is
announced as important, but the precise object of which
has not yet been made public.

General Connor returned to Fort Laramie on Saturday
last from his frontier river expedition against the hostile
Indians of the Northern and his troops are expected to
reach the fort in about a week. The expedition was to a
considerable extent successful, bands of Cheyennes,
Sioux and Arapahoes being defeated and routed with
heavy loss in four pitched battles, while the General's
own loss was very trivial.

Details of the recent successes of the Mexican im-
perialists in Chihuahua, Sonora and other States, hereto-
fore briefly reported, are furnished us by our city of
Mexico correspondent. It is claimed that Queretaro,
the republican Governor of Sonora, after being driven out
of Hermosillo, the capital, was pursued, lost all his war ma-
terial, and had his force completely dispersed, while
in Chihuahua, it is said, the imperialists marched across
the State, routing every detachment of republicans with
whom they met. The imperial troops, as heretofore an-
nounced, occupied the city of Chihuahua on the 15th
of August. On his late visits to interior towns Max-
imilian was received, it is stated, with much enthu-
siasm by the civil authorities, being welcomed in addresses
by the clergy and wearing the honors, among
others, have been issued by the Emperor's government
appropriating four hundred thousand dollars towards
building a railway, connecting Mexico with the

migration from all countries, and establishing military
colonies along the entire route between the capital and
Veracruz. A national exhibition of the industry of the
country is to be held in the city of Mexico in May next.
Some interesting and important correspondence on
Mexican affairs, including despatches which passed be-
tween Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton, our Minister in
France, about the time that Maximilian was preparing to
mount the Mexican throne, and a letter from Major Gen-
eral Herron, is given in our columns this morning.
Mr. Seward's instructions to Mr. Dayton were to
the effect that he was not to recognize the
then embryo emperor as such in any
manner, and the latter took occasion to con-
tradict a report that he had held out a prospect that our
government would acknowledge the new empire. Gen-
eral Herron gave a contribution to the statement that
citizens of the United States and arms from this country
for the aid of President Juarez had been allowed to cross
the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Texas.

The United States gunboat *Mercedita*, from St. Do-
mingo City on the 5th inst., via Key West, Fla., arrived
here yesterday. On her arrival at St. Domingo the *Mer-
cedita* saluted the Dominican flag, and her commander,
accompanied by the American Consul, called on the head
of the government. The death penalty for political
offences has been abolished, and it is said that the coun-
try has already seen the Spanish evacuation. Made a
considerable progress in the arts of peace. The *Mercedita*
is among the surplus naval vessels which will shortly be
sold at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The naval apprentice ship *Sabine* arrived here yester-
day from New London, Conn. Among other objects of
her visit here is the enlistment of apprentices.
A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors took
place yesterday. A number of bills were passed; but all
the papers that came up were of a routine character.
The Board adjourned to the 10th inst.

At yesterday's session the Board of Fire Commissioners
organized Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 10,
to be located at No. 437 East Houston street. J. C.
Harrison, foreman, and a full complement of officers and
privates. Thirteen more companies of the volunteer
department were notified of disbandment, officers and
men to be honorably discharged on the 1st of November.

A number of appointments and reinstatements were
made. It was resolved that permission be asked of the
Police Commissioners to introduce alarm telegraphs into
such station houses as may be necessary. Premises No. 3
Dexter street, occupied by House Company No. 10, is no
longer needed for department use.

The examination of the crew of the ship *Calhoun*,
charged with mutiny on the 24th of September last, and
with mutinous conduct on the 21st of the same month,
was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Betts.
After some brief testimony for the defence, which was
merely a repetition of what was given on Saturday, the
case was closed. The Commissioner, in giving his de-
cision, said that the prosecution had failed to substantiate
the charge of mutiny on the 24th of September. The
men on that occasion were led by their fears that the
mate and boatswain would escape, when the tug
came alongside, to repel the captain to make them
more secure till delivered over to the authorities on the
charge of having killed one of their number during the
previous row on the 21st. The subsequent escape of the
boat was shown that the suspicions they entertained
in the matter were not unfounded. The charge of mutiny
on the 21st was, however, sustained by the evidence, and
upon that charge the prisoners were committed for trial.

Benjamin F. Pettit, keeper of a concert saloon, was
yesterday brought before United States Commissioner
Osborn, charged with passing three bogus greenbacks
on a returned soldier. The latter states that he de-
posited two hundred dollars with Pettit for safe keeping,
and that when returning him this sum Pettit gave him the three
bogus notes. This the accused denies, asserting that
he returned the money as he received it. The accused is
held for examination.

The report of Hon. Murray Hoffman, referee appointed
to determine the amount of money received by Mr.
George H. Purser during the time he occupied the posi-
tion of City Tax Commissioner, was rendered yesterday
before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, at Cham-
berlain. The total of principal and interest is fixed at
\$4,175.52, which sum the Judge decided to confirm.

The case of Anne Locking versus Frederick I. King
was concluded yesterday by Judge Barnard, of the Su-
preme Court, signing an order in accordance with his de-
cision rendered last week, directing the defendant to ex-
ecute an assignment to the plaintiff of the drafts claimed
by her, and alleged to have been retained by Mr. King.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions
opened yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding. As
there was not a quorum of Grand Jurors present, an ad-
ditional panel was ordered, returnable this morning.
District Attorney Hall announced that the cases of Ed-
ward B. Ketchum and Henry B. Jenkins would be on the
calendar next Monday. One thousand petty jurors
will be summoned this week, in addition to the regular panel
of the court. Charles M. Harbo, who was convicted in
August of stealing clothing material from several firms,
was sent to the State Prison for three years and six
months. William Brady, a pickpocket, who stole a
watch from a gentleman in the Park, was sentenced to
imprisonment in the State Prison for the same length of
time, and Thomas Madigan, who stole a pocketbook from
a lady in Broadway, was sent to the State Prison for two
years and six months. Judgment was suspended in the
case of Charles F. Comer, who accidentally caused the
death of Patrick Murphy.

The examination in the case of the United Ship-
ping Company, which was to have taken place yester-
day at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Jus-
tice Lodge, was further postponed, to be resumed at three
o'clock this afternoon. The adjournment was caused by
the absence of Colonel Mann, in whose family a child
died.

The examination in the case of Charles Jones, alias
Chamney Johnson, charged with the robbery of twenty-
five thousand dollars worth of bonds from the banking
house of August Belmont & Co., and of sixteen hundred
dollars from the office of Adams' Express Company, was
resumed and concluded yesterday in the Tombs Police
Court. Considerable testimony was taken, indicating an
alibi, which counsel for the accused claimed was proven.
The Judge's decision was reserved.

The detective police of this city and Philadelphia have
just succeeded, after much shrewd maneuvering and per-
severing labor, in finding about fifteen thousand dollars
worth of silk stolen on the night of the 18th of last
month from the store of M. Messrs. Louty & Co., in Eighth
street, Philadelphia, and arresting a man named Frank
P. Cook on charge of having committed the robbery.
Some of the goods were found packed in trunks in the
room of a hotel in a street in this city, and the rest
were discovered deposited in a tomb in Mount
Cemetery, Philadelphia. The accused will be sent on
to the Quaker City for trial.

One of our Richmond correspondents furnishes some
additional very interesting particulars in regard to the
alleged robbery on last Friday of the army Quartermas-
ter's Department at Lynchburg, Va., by General J. C.
Briscoe. It appears that of the stolen funds, represent-
ing altogether about forty thousand dollars, all but three
thousand dollars in gold was worthless paper, which was
put in the place where it was abstracted, as a decoy,
after the War Department had learned of the conspiracy
to commit the robbery in which it is charged that Gen-
eral Briscoe and the sutler Lackey were engaged. The
General, who is an Irishman by birth, is a graduate of
Trinity College, Dublin, entered the army at the com-
mencement of the war as a private in the Fourth New
York regiment, and worked his way up to the position of
brevet brigadier general. He and Lackey are now im-
prisoned in Washington, and the examination on the
charges against them will be commenced before a mili-
tary commission to-day.

The full inspection, and parades of our State militia
regiments will take place this month. With the city
organizations the ceremony will commence on Thursday
of this week, with the First regiment.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were
425 deaths in the city during the past week—being a
decrease of 85 as compared with the mortality of the week
previous, and 45 less than occurred during the corre-
sponding week last year. The re-apportionment table gives the
following results:—Acute diseases, 213; chronic diseases,
169; external causes, &c., 40. There were 273 natives of
the United States, 73 of Ireland, 50 of Germany, 7 of
England, 1 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign
countries.

The stock market was buoyant yesterday morning, but
lower and unsettled in the afternoon. Governments
were heavy. Gold was firm, and closed at 144 1/4.
There was a fair demand for most kinds of merchan-
dise yesterday, and the markets ruled buoyant and firm
as a general thing, though there were some exceptions
to the rule. Groceries were firm. Cotton was firm,
with a good demand. Petroleum was weaker. On Chan-
deliers were in good demand, and green wax was firm.
Provisions were about steady. Whiskey was in fair de-
mand and very steady.

Is Secretary Seward a British spy?
The most extraordinary charge yet made by
the British press against Secretary Seward
is that he has given information to the govern-

The Dangerous Condition of Europe—
The Impending Position of the United States.

In Ireland it is high treason to carry a ballad
in one's pocket. Singing the ballad is worse
if possible; and for half a dozen or so of stout
fellows to be seen on a moonlight night formed
in line, breaking into sections, or wheeling to
the right or left, shakes the British empire from
one end to the other. Such facts are held to
justify wholesale arrests, right and left, the viola-
tion of the mails, domiciliary visits of the
police and the suspension of a newspaper. All
this, too, in a country that we have lately heard
of as the asylum of the oppressed, the only
home of civil liberty—a country whose press is
not yet done with prating over the arbitrary
acts of our government, or with its allusions to
Mr. Seward's "little bell." This is instructive
in two ways. It is instructive, as it shows that
there is a possible limit to personal liberty even
in that happy land; and instructive as it shows
exactly how much confidence the British govern-
ment has in the stability of its rule in Ire-
land. Even yet a part of the English press
sneers at what it knows of the Fenians; but if
that little, that looks so ridiculous, can endan-
ger the British authority, on what sort of a
foundation does that authority stand?

French papers do not regard the Fenian
movement as ridiculous. The *Paris Debats*
considers that the disbandment of our army ne-
cessitates a storm somewhere, and only ques-
tions between Mexico and Ireland as to the
point at which it may burst. It knows that an
army of a million disbanded in Europe would
make a revolution, and it considers that they
would be also a revolutionary influence here,
and expects to hear of them in Mexico or in
Ireland. It is probable that it may hear of
them in both places. The *Debats* is right in
regarding the Irish troubles as serious.
Conducted as "risings" once were this
movement might be as laughable as the
English papers may please to picture
it. But there will be no more risings
conducted in the old way. One great example
in the world has shown people everywhere how
to rebel. The Southern confederacy has taught
that organization is the very spirit of all such
attempts. Ireland shows that she has pondered
that lesson; and the first that the world hears
of her movement is that she is making soldiers—
diligently, quietly and earnestly. There is a
practical brain at the bottom; and while Ire-
land goes to work in that way it is possible for
her to carry on a successful struggle against
England? Most assuredly. If she can equip
thirty thousand soldiers that is enough. And
she can do it. That thirty thousand once in
the field will become a hundred thousand by
means now actually in Ireland; and England
has not the military power to put down a re-
bellion sustained by one hundred thousand
soldiers. That is the literal truth. England,
said the *London Times*, has not the men for a
single campaign conducted on Grant's prin-
ciples; and we have seen that a hundred thou-
sand men may keep a great power at bay for
more than one campaign. It is quite possible,
therefore, for Ireland to maintain this struggle
by means now within her borders.

We do not believe the imputation of the *Lon-
don Times* that information against the Fenians
was furnished by Mr. Seward; but if it was so
furnished we presume that Mr. Seward is
merely repeating the former rôle of Earl Rus-
sell, and playing at neutrality. At the proper
moment he will doubtless know how to pro-
ceed to repeat that more important part of the
rôle in which Russell made his greatest
sensation. Mr. Seward has during the war
exhibited a wonderful ingenuity. He dis-
covered or invented very real reasons for the
relinquishment of the Trent ambassadors, and
he discovered good legal reasons for some
dozens of not dissimilar occurrences. And
perhaps he may use the same ingenuity in find-
ing out good reasons to avoid whatever em-
barrassment the neutrality laws may cause the
Fenians. It will therefore be quite possible
for Irishmen to corrupt some of our Ameri-
can merchants, just as the rebels corrupted
Lindsay and Bessford, and armed vessels may
get to sea out of our ports before the govern-
ment discovers that they are armed and in-
tended to cruise against British commerce. If
they do we cannot help it; but we will express
our regret. And these cruisers will have a
splendid time against the British mercantile
marine while the whole British navy blockade
the Irish coast to keep out arms and Fenians
from this side. Irish scrip may perhaps be
issued here, and sold in the market as re-
bel scrip was in London; for it is emi-
nently probable that Mr. Seward will find a
good reason for recognizing Ireland as a bel-
ligerent power.

Another event beside the successful rebellion
of Ireland is quite within the bounds of proba-
bility, and that is the irruption of a
hundred thousand men from the South-
ern and Western States across the bor-
der into Mexico. The feeling in those
States on the Mexican question is abundantly
sufficient to carry such an enterprise through,
and the men could go and hardly be missed
from the population. They would be trained
soldiers, too, and it would be easy to predict
the result of the sudden appearance in Mexico
of a hundred thousand men trained to battle
and inured to all the hardships of a soldier's
life. Thus the *Debats* might see its anticipated
storm rage with sufficient fury at both the pos-
sible points.

But though all this is possible—though we
could break down the Mexican empire by
raising our little finger—and though we could
give Fenianism such assistance that its success
would be certain, and still do no worse to En-
gland and France than they have done to us—
yet it is our intention to show that we are
moved by a very different spirit from that
which animates the governments of those
countries. We have a full retribution in
our power; but we do not take it, because to
do so would be to imitate the acts which we
have denounced as national outrages. We will
keep our national obligations to the least
point, and do what we honorably may to pre-
serve peaceful relations with other Powers.
But even with this spirit we see in the future
dangerous complications between the two
European governments and our own, and we
see no means to avert them but by an inter-
national Congress that shall put on a proper
basis, as between England, France and the
United States, the affairs of both continents.

Is Secretary Seward a British spy?

The most extraordinary charge yet made by
the British press against Secretary Seward
is that he has given information to the govern-

ment of England about the Fenian movement.
We consider it exceedingly unlikely that the
Secretary of State has become a British spy,
and we do not believe the allegation of the
London newspapers. It is not necessary that
any information concerning the Fenians should
come from the State Department. All their
proceedings in this country are open and above-
board. There is no concealment about them.
We published the whole history of the move-
ment in the columns of the *HERALD* some time
ago, and the Fenian "orators" are surely loud-
mouthed enough. The *London Times* laughed
at our account of the affair, and treated it as
a practical joke. It has found out since, how-
ever, that there was no joke about it, and it is
now as scared as it was facetious a few months
ago. The charge against Mr. Seward was
probably hinted to some of the attaches of the
press by Lord Palmerston, who always loves a
joke, in retaliation for the nice exposure made by
the State Department at Washington of the
complicity of the English aristocracy with the
cause of the rebellion.

A Tempest in a Glass of Lager Beer.

During the thirty years that we have spent
in establishing a great, powerful and inde-
pendent journal we have been assailed by
various combinations of more or less strength.
Of all these combinations the weakest and the
most contemptible is that composed of some
silly managers of this city and led by those
two humbugs, the Oily Gammon of the Opera
and the Joyce Heth in breeches of the Museum.
That an association of men, formed to keep
down the wages of poor mechanics and actors
and thus procure cheap artists and cheap art,
should presume to attempt to dictate to a
journal like the *HERALD*, in regard either to its
advertisements, its criticisms or its editorials, is
most preposterous. Still more preposterous is
the idea that such an association can compel us
to submit to the demands of the managers by
the withdrawal of a portion of our amusement
advertisements. We leave out every day, for
want of space, advertisements more than equal
to those controlled by this foolish association;
and on the very day that we declined to publish
the buncombe of the Museum's Joyce Heth in
breeches we also refused the two thousand
dollar advertisement of a better quack doctor,
because we wanted the columns which the
advertisement would occupy to print the news
for our readers.

Twenty-eight years ago, when the *HERALD*
was in its infancy, the brokers of Wall street
combined against us on the ground that we
ventured to print a brief summary of the
money market. They withdrew their adver-
tisements; they went about denouncing us; all
the old fogey journals aided them and attacked us;
but what were the results? Why, we fought the
matter out; we broke down the brokers; the
old fogey journals were obliged to print finan-
cial reviews in the very columns that had
abused us; and, this failing to save them, they
died out, one after the other, and left us master
of the situation. Are these few silly managers
to be compared to the financiers of Wall street?
But, in a short time after this battle, we had
another with the bench, the bar and the pulpit,
because we decided upon publishing the
religious anniversary reports and court re-
ports. The learned judges buried the wool-
sack at us for our presumption; the eloquent
counsel strained their voices and cracked the
ceilings in their oratorical denunciations of us,
and clergymen put on their gowns, thumped
their Bibles and declared that we had no
moral right to tell the public what was
going on in the courts of law or the religious
associations. Again were advertisements with-
drawn and the people warned not to pur-
chase the only paper that printed the news.
But what were the results? Why, the public
laughed at the learned judges, the eloquent
counsel and the reverend exhorters, and we
kept on printing the law reports and increasing
our subscription list. Now law reports are a
recognized feature of every newspaper, while
the judges and lawyers of that day have
dropped into obscurity or the grave, and the
divines have gone to heaven, we hope, or—as
Henry Ward Beecher says there is no hell—to
the next place to that obsolete institution. Are
these few silly theatrical managers to be com-
pared to a combination that embraced the
bench, the bar and the pulpit?

Some time after this law campaign we
offended the whigs by supporting the demo-
cratic party, in an independent manner, be-
cause we thought it was right. A tremendous
storm ensued. The whigs determined to de-
stroy the *HERALD*, and combinations were
formed to deprive us of all our advertisements.
Such an effect did these combinations have that
the shipping merchants deserted us, with the
exception of Mr. John J. Boyd and one other,
who remained faithful to their own business
interests. But so soon as one advertiser left
a dozen others rushed in to take his place, and
for every subscriber who was persuaded to
withdraw his name we gained a hundred others
by the agitation. The results were that we
prospered greatly, and came out of the contest
more powerful, more popular and more inde-
pendent than ever. Can we compare these few
silly managers to the great whig party? Or,
for that matter, can we compare them with the
great democratic party of poor Pierce's day,
with which we had a similar struggle? It was
said that the *HERALD* elected poor Pierce; and
if this were true, we are very sorry for it and
hope to be forgiven; for we certainly turned
out very badly. After his election, when we
discovered how things were going, we criti-
cized him very severely, and demanded, in the
name of the people, that his policy should be
changed. Our course aroused a terrible amount
of indignation among the democrats. They, like
the whigs, resolved to put us down. They
started other papers here and made the most
desperate efforts to draw off our advertise-
ments. More than this, Jeff. Davis, who was
then Secretary of War, wrote a very bitter
letter against us, and denounced us all over
the country. Well, the *HERALD* never flinched;
the opposition papers soon expired, and an-
other campaign had been won by the people for
our side. Now poor Pierce is hiding among the
hills of New Hampshire, and Jeff. Davis
occupies a dungeon in Fortress Monroe, living
upon government rations, partly at our ex-
pense, since we pay heavy taxes.

We have asked whether the few silly man-
agers belonging to the association for the en-
couragement of cheap fiddlers and cheap
actors can be compared to the immense com-
binations with which we have formerly had to
contend, and we answer No. In all of the
other terrors against us there was some dignity,
but in this there is none. The other papers,

which hope to profit by the affair and therefore
bound on the managers, cannot make it appear
anything else than an endeavor on the part of
a few shabby people to browbeat a public journal
from which they have derived a large portion
of their support. For twenty years we labored
to establish opera here upon a popular and
decent footing, and the Oily Gammon who now
conducts it owes every cent he has in the world
to our direct influence. We well remember how
he used to come to this office, trying to embrace
us in his hypocritical style, and crying, "Give
us another article; we want a full house to-
morrow night. Only another article!" In our
dealings with the theatres we have been, if
anything, too kind, too lenient, too charitable,
good naturedly closing our eyes to their faults
upon the promises of the managers that they
would be soon corrected, and treading both
managers and actors with extreme generosity,
knowing how frail their reputations were and
how easily they could be crushed at a blow.
Thanks to the public, we can afford to laugh at
the impotent efforts of these ingrates to injure
us; for our benevolent disposition will not
suffer us to be seriously angry at gnats that
buzz but cannot sting. This tempest in a tea-
spoon—or rather in a glass of lager beer—may
serve for a while to amuse our readers; but it
will soon blow over, and then the question will
arise, not in regard to the withdrawal of the
advertisements, but whether or not we shall
allow them to be returned. In the meantime
the patrons of this journal will not be deprived
of the liberal and independent criticisms upon
amusements generally to which they have be-
come accustomed, nor of any information in
regard to the opera and the theatres which we
deem of interest to the public. The withdrawal
of the advertisements is, therefore, of no conse-
quence to the public or to us, and the jackals
of the other papers are welcome to divide
among them the stuff that we disdain.

CONFUSION AMONG THE POLITICIANS—SIL-
LIES OF THE PARTY JOURNALS.

The politicians and the party journals appear to be com-
pletely befogged as to their course in the
present canvass. The political affairs of the
country are in such a condition, and the plat-
forms in this State so near alike, that the party
which wins this fall has the prestige for the
future. Notwithstanding this fact nearly
all the party journals are so silent that a
stranger, in perusing them, would not imagine
that there was to be an election one month
hence. The *Tribune* has not a word to offer on
the campaign, but devotes its editorial columns
to "Turning Over a New Leaf" down in South
Carolina, "Not Much of a Shower" and "New
Utilities." The *Times*, which pretends to be the
leading organ of the new régime inaugurated
at Syracuse, is also dumb on the canvass, and
is devoted to the philosophy of "Chills and
Fever in an Economical Point of View." What
that has to do with the approaching election
is more than we are able to see, unless Ray-
mond defeat in the signs of the times a disas-
trous defeat at the polls, which will leave the
whole party shaking out in the cold, and de-
sires to place the rank and file in a condition
that will enable them to shake philosophically.
The twenty-five thousand dollar *Nones* is trying
to curry favor with the theatrical managers by
jabbering about the *HERALD*. Thus it is with
the party organs on all sides. Governor Pen-
ton is busy smelling around to see if he cannot
find corruption among our city officials, which
would need no great effort if his own record
was cleaner. The politicians and stump speak-
ers, with the exception of John Van Buren and
one or two others on the democratic side, are
afraid to show themselves. The result of all
this is that political affairs are in a decided
muddle, with a fair prospect that the demo-
cratic party, now that it has become revivified,
will come out ahead in the race.

REAL POSITION OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

We notice that some of the politicians are going
around with the statement that the President
has declared in favor of the democratic ticket
in this State, and has directed that the patron-
age of the Custom House and other govern-
ment offices shall not be used to aid the re-
publicans. It is claimed that this much was
accomplished by Dean Richmond on his recent
visit to Washington. The truth of all this is
simply that President Johnson informed Dean
Richmond that he is devoting his efforts exclu-
sively to the restoration of the Union, and had
no time to watch the squabbles of the parties.
His reorganization policy was well defined, and
he intended to stand by it at all hazards. He
certainly would be gratified to have all parties
support it, and aid in restoring the Union in
all its glory. But Mr. Johnson did not even
allude to patronage. Richmond, no doubt,
had considerable to say on that point, to all of
which the President, we presume, attentively
listened without offering a word in reply.

It is impossible to tell what the result will
be in the State, or what may be done hereafter.
But one thing may be taken as settled—Andy
Johnson is not another John Tyler. If either of
the political parties desire to obtain the benefit
of his prestige before the people they have got
to rally to his support. Now that both parties
stand essentially on the same platform, that
party which is the most efficient and shows
itself the most earnest in support of his policy
will win the race. This, in the end, will lead
directly to the nomination and support of Mr.
Johnson for the Presidency in 1868. The party
which does that will rule the country for the
next quarter of a century.

MUCH ABOUT NOTHING—Joyce Heth, in
breeches, and Oily Gammon, of the Opera, are
making a great fuss because their advertise-
ments were excluded from the HERALD.

On the very same day that their advertisements
—which are only worth a few dollars—were left
out, the advertisement of a much better quack
doctor than either of them was also refused, at
the rate of two thousand dollars for one inser-
tion, because we have not room enough for the
daily news which our